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Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Djibouti*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of seven stakeholders' submissions[1] to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[2]

2. Alkarama noted that, despite the commitments made at its previous universal periodic review,[3] Djibouti has not ratified the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance or the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.[4] Joint Submission 2 (JS2) recommended that Djibouti should make the declarations provided for under articles 21 and 22 of the Convention to recognize the competence of the Committee to receive and consider complaints of violations of the Convention.[5]

3. Linked to 2nd cycle UPR recommendation No. 143.18, the Center for Global Nonkilling (CGNK) recommended to Djibouti to swiftly ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.[6]

4. CGNK encouraged Djibouti to enhance its peace promotion activities and to urgently ratify the peace and disarmament treaties it is not yet party to.[7]

5. Alkarama noted that Djibouti has not yet submitted its second periodic report to the Committee against Torture, which was due on 25 November 2015.[8]

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

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6. Alkarama noted that, despite the many recommendations made during the second universal periodic review,[9] Djibouti has not yet invited the special procedures of the United Nations to visit the country. The request of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association to visit the country, made in 2011 and reiterated in October 2013, remains pending.[10]

7. Joint Statement 1 (JS1) recommended that Djibouti extend a standing invitation to all United Nations Special Procedure mandate holders and invite in priority the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.[11] JS2 recommended that Djibouti deepen its cooperation with the human rights mechanisms of the United Nations by, inter alia, authorizing visits from the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders.[12]

B. National human rights framework[13]

8. Alkarama stated that the provisions regulating the National Human Rights Commission had been modified by a law adopted on 20 July 2014. The Commission remains under the responsibility and control of the authorities and lacks transparency and efficiency. Violations reported to it are never properly investigated. Alkarama recommends that steps be taken to ensure the independence of the Commission in line with the Paris Principles.[14]

9. JS1 stated that several human rights defenders had reportedly not been able to engage with the Commission.[15] The Ligue Djiboutienne des Droits Humains (Djibouti League for Human Rights) (LDDH) called on Djibouti to ensure that the Commission is accessible to human rights defenders and supports their work.[16]

10. Alkarama noted the continued lack of independence of the Office of the Ombudsman, which is still not able to fully carry out its mandate or abide by the principles of impartiality and transparency in line with the relevant international standards.[17]

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Cross-cutting issues

Human rights and counter-terrorism[18]

11. JS1 noted that on 24 November 2015, the Council of Ministers adopted Decree No. 2015/3016 PR/PM, which established exceptional security measures following the terrorist attacks in Paris in November 2015 and in response to suspected terrorist threats in Djibouti.[19] Article 6.1 of this Decree states that associations that take part in, facilitate, or incite acts that can seriously threaten public order shall be dissolved by decree of the Council of Ministers.[20] JS1 and the LDDH recommended to Djibouti to repeal Decree No. 2015-3016 PR/PM that established exceptional security measures.[21]

12. In connection with the recommendations made during the universal periodic review in 2013 regarding respect for human rights in the fight against terrorism,[22] Alkarama highlighted the fact that the decree of 24 November 2015 establishing "exceptional security measures" and the law of 31 December 2015 declaring a state of emergency have placed unjustifiable restrictions on such fundamental freedoms as the freedom of association and peaceful assembly. Alkarama noted that these exceptional security measures have led to numerous human rights violations, including arbitrary arrests and detentions and the disproportionate use of force. Alkarama recommended that Djibouti put an end to all violations committed under the pretext of counter-terrorism.[23]

2. Civil and political rights

Right to life, liberty and security of person[24]

13. JS1 noted that on 21 December 2015, during a public gathering for a religious celebration in Balbala on the outskirts of Djibouti city, at least 27 people were killed and over 150 injured when security forces shot live bullets into the crowd.[25] JS1 recommended that Djibouti investigate all instances of extrajudicial killing and excessive use of force by security forces monitoring protests and demonstrations, and that perpetrators be identified and held to account.[26]

14. JS1 noted that protests erupted following the parliamentary elections of 22 February 2013, and reported that the subsequent crackdown by security forces resulted in at least six deaths and arrests of opposition followers and supporters.[27] JS2 stated that the repression of the protests that took place following legislative elections resulted in bloodshed.[28]

15. JS1 reported that the opposition figure Mohamed Ahmed, nicknamed Jabha, died in detention on 2 August 2017 after spending seven years in Gabode central prison.[29] An active member of the Front pour la Restauration de l'Unité et de la Démocratie (Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy) (FRUD), he suffered ill-treatment in detention and was denied medical care while gravely ill, according to JS2.[30] He was arrested in 2010 and accused of being an Eritrean agent, but only went to trial in June 2017, when he was sentenced to 15 years in prison.[31]

16. JS1 indicated that one political opponent, arrested on 3 August 2013 and charged with "participating in an illegal demonstration", died in detention on 28 August 2013. According to JS1, his death remains unexplained, however, one news report indicated that his body showed signs of mistreatment.[32] LDDH also indicated that a person who was arrested by police and tortured on 7 June 2013 died the following day as a result of the torture.[33]

17. Alkarama noted that the Criminal Code still lacks a definition of torture in line with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[34] despite the commitments made during the previous universal periodic review cycle.[35]

18. Alkarama stated that torture continues to be practised. It has documented numerous cases of torture and ill-treatment being committed during violent arrests and while persons are in police custody or detention, as well as cases of the abusive use of force by police against political opponents, journalists and ordinary prisoners, including minors.[36]

19. LDDH noted the systematic torture of arrested persons, particularly civilians in the north and south-west of the country and political activists in the opposition.[37] JS2 stated that torture is practised with complete impunity at military barracks in the districts of Tadjourah and reported that two nomads had died on 15 August 2016 after being tortured.[38] According to LDDH, security forces and military personnel regularly subject persons who are arrested and held in military barracks to torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.[39] JS2 made similar remarks.[40] LDDH noted that seven people had died after being tortured between 2013 and 2017.[41]

20. JS2 recommended that Djibouti ensure that all allegations of torture and ill-treatment are investigated thoroughly and impartially and that perpetrators are held to account. It also recommended that Djibouti intensify its efforts to provide redress to victims of torture or ill-treatment in the form of fair and adequate compensation.[42]

21. JS1 indicated that at least 10 political opponents were arrested after the parliamentary elections of 22 February 2013 and reportedly held in inhumane conditions at Gabode central prison.[43] According to LDDH, all those arrested, with the exception of senior opposition leaders, reported having been subjected to degrading treatment and torture.[44]

22. Alkarama emphasized that the particularly harsh conditions in prisons in Djibouti amount to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. According to Alkarama, the conditions of detention are also a way to exert psychological pressure on detainees, particularly certain

political opponents, into giving up their activism.[45] Despite the commitments made during the previous universal periodic review cycle to improve conditions and resolve the problem of prison overcrowding,[46] the situation on the ground remains unchanged.[47] Alkarama recommended ensuring that the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners are applied to all persons deprived of their liberty.[48]

23. Alkarama stated that since President Guelleh officially announced that he would run for a fourth term, a large number of people have expressed their dissent. In many cases, the authorities have reacted forcefully, conducting wide-ranging campaigns of intimidation and making arrests involving a disproportionate use of force followed by arbitrary detention, judicial harassment and sometimes torture.[49]

24. According to LDDH, opposition leaders and activists were arbitrarily arrested or detained and accused of "participation in an illegal protest" during the two years following the crisis that arose after the legislative elections of February 2013.[50] JS2 stated that the wave of arrests of members of the opposition continues.[51]

25. According to JS2, in February and March 2013 several hundred people were incarcerated at the Nagad screening centre and at a number of police stations, where some of them were beaten or tortured.[52]

26. Alkarama reported that between September and December 2015, around one hundred people — including opposition leaders and some women and children — were arrested in different parts of the country by the police and the gendarmerie. Most of the victims, who were accused of participating in an "illegal protest", were released or freed; however, several of them were given suspended prison terms.[53]

27. Alkarama noted that arbitrary detention continues to be used by the Government to silence known or suspected political opponents, peaceful protesters, journalists or anyone, including minors, who denounces human rights violations.[54] According to Alkarama, violent and abusive arrests are made by police officers or members of the armed forces without a warrant. Alkarama added that the use of secret detention is common, particularly while people are in police custody.[55]

28. JS1 noted that human rights defenders are regularly subjected to harassment, physical attacks, arbitrary and incommunicado detentions, and at times spurious prosecutions.[56] JS2 made similar observations and stated that many social media bloggers, organizers and artists are constantly harassed, with some having been arrested several times in 2017.[57]

29. JS1 recommended that Djibouti conduct impartial, thorough and effective investigations into all cases of attacks, harassment and intimidation against human rights defenders, and bring perpetrators to justice. Alkarama recommended releasing all persons imprisoned following unfair trials and/or reviewing their trials and limiting the use of pretrial detention.[58] Similarly, JS1 recommended that Djibouti unconditionally and immediately release all human rights defenders, including journalists and bloggers, detained for exercising their rights.[59] LDDH recommended releasing all political prisoners.[60]

30. JS2 drew attention to a position paper authored by the International Federation for Human Rights Leagues and LDDH, dated 15 January 2016, which indicated that human rights violations are being committed in the low-intensity war being fought between the armed faction of FRUD and the security forces of Djibouti.[61] LDDH indicated that relatives of rebels belonging to FRUD and persons suspected of sympathizing with the rebellion have been arbitrarily arrested between 2014 and 2017.[62] JS2 noted that the Vizier of Tadjourah was arrested in Djibouti on 5 November 2015, the day after making a statement in which he called on the national authorities and the armed faction of FRUD to engage in a dialogue in order to end the conflict.[63] LDDH recommended putting an immediate stop to the harassment, physical assault, arbitrary arrest and illegal detention of civilians in the northern regions of the country.[64] JS2 recommended that Djibouti should investigate human rights violations in the north and south-west regions of the country.[65]

31. JS2 indicated that, since 2012, in the regions of Tadjourah and Randa, young people have been protesting to demand jobs, denounce discrimination in employment and highlight

the poverty and harsh living conditions they face. According to JS2, these young people are regularly arrested and arbitrarily and illegally detained by the Tadjourah Gendarmerie Brigade, which practises torture on what is a nearly systematic basis.[66]

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

32. Alkarama stated that the principles of the separation of powers and the independence of the judiciary are still not fully respected by the executive branch and that, in practice, judges still do not enjoy genuine independence. Alkarama recommended that Djibouti abide unconditionally by the principles of the separation of powers and the independence of the judiciary by, inter alia, upholding the principle of the security of tenure of judges.[67]

33. Alkarama stated that the length of trial proceedings unduly prolongs the duration of pretrial detention and that victims of abusive arrests often do not have access to their family or legal counsel during the initial weeks of their detention.[68] Alkarama recommended that the basic guarantees for fair trials be upheld.[69]

34. JS2 explained that civilians are subjected to cruel and inhuman treatment with total impunity in military barracks and gendarmerie and security facilities.[70] Alkarama noted with concern the absence of prompt, impartial and effective investigations into allegations of torture,[71] despite the commitments made during the previous universal periodic review.[72] Furthermore, although Djibouti has committed to establishing an independent mechanism to handle complaints of torture and ill-treatment,[73] it has yet to take any steps to do so.[74] Alkarama added that it is aware of instances in which confessions extracted under torture had been used as the sole piece of evidence for the prosecution in trials.[75]

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[76]

35. ADF International noted that despite an overall atmosphere of religious tolerance, there have been reports of societal discrimination on the basis of faith. In addition, there is a threat of radicalization of some Muslim communities in the country, which the government is seeking to avoid through a commitment to moderate Islam, but which has also motivated political repression of undesirable elements for the sake of maintaining internal stability. ADF International recommended to Djibouti to ensure that the right to freedom of religion or belief is guaranteed and protected within Djibouti, and that Christians and other religious minorities are treated equally and with respect to their human rights and fundamental freedoms.[77]

36. JS1 found that the Government of Djibouti failed to address unwarranted restrictions on civic space since its last UPR examination[78] and found acute implementation gaps with regard to the right to freedom of expression and issues relating to working in associations.[79] Alkarama also found that, despite the commitments it has made, Djibouti has not taken appropriate steps to guarantee the freedoms of expression, association and assembly.[80] JS1 called on Djibouti to create and maintain, in law and in practice, an enabling environment for civil society and to guarantee the freedoms of association, expression and peaceful assembly, the right to operate free from unwarranted state interference, the right to communicate and cooperate, and the right to seek and secure funding and the State's duty to protect.[81]

37. JS1 noted that the government has not implemented any of the six recommendations it had accepted under the 2nd UPR cycle[82] related to freedom of expression and access to information.[83]

38. JS1 stated that article 15 of the Constitution of Djibouti guarantees the right to freedom of expression, however, in policy and practice, the freedom of expression is highly restricted. Defamation is criminalized and can be punished with up to six months' imprisonment when it is deemed to affect individuals or groups, and one year when it targets public officials or institutions. Article 78 of the Law on Freedom of Communication specifically criminalizes "offending" the President.[84] JS1 and JS2 also reported that the Law on Freedom of Communication contains some excessive and unjustified restrictions on the freedom of speech.[85] JS1 recommended that Djibouti bring all laws in line with international standards on freedom of opinion and expression and adopt a law on access to information.[86]

39. JS1 reported that Djibouti officially launched its new National Commission on Communications, with a mandate to advise the government and submit recommendations on safeguarding the freedom of the press and the right to information. While it considered this a positive step, it regretted that no substantial activities had been recorded by local partners since the Commission was established[87] and recommended that Djibouti ensure the independence of the Commission.[88]

40. Alkarama stated that freedom of expression is severely limited by strict censorship of the media, among other means.[89] JS2 noted that there are no private or independent media outlets in the country.[90] LDDH indicated that there is a single, government-run, newspaper and a single television network and that the Government has blocked a number of Internet sites that it deems to be hostile.[91]

41. According to JS1, over the course of the reporting period a number of cases illustrate the entrenched restrictions on the freedom of expression, affecting in particular journalists and the media.[92] JS2 cites Reporters Without Borders, which has on several occasions condemned the harassment and arrest of journalists who have criticized the actions of the Government of Djibouti.[93] JS1 recommended that Djibouti put an immediate end to the practice of using laws and legal system to silence journalists and media houses and reinstate all media outlets unwarrantedly closed.[94]

42. JS1 noted for instance that, after the publication by the LDDH of a provisional list of victims of the 21 December 2015 killings, a leader of the LDDH was charged under Article 425 of the penal code with public defamation for inciting hatred and spreading false news and was handed a prison sentence of three months. He was released on 14 February 2016, after serving one and a half months of his sentence.[95] Alkarama reported that the co-director of the opposition newspaper, *l'Aurore*, was sentenced to a suspended two-month prison term and that the publication of the newspaper was suspended for a similar length of time after a photograph was published in the edition of 11 January 2016 showing a 7-year-old girl who had died during the repression of a religious ceremony on 21 December 2015.[96]

43. JS1 noted that Djibouti had not implemented any of the three recommendations accepted[97] on the right to freedom of assembly during the last cycle.[98]

44. JS1 explained that the Interior Minister banned opposition demonstrations and rallies on 1 March 2013 following post-election disturbances with opposition demonstrators.[99]

45. On 25 November 2015, the Prime Minister announced that all public meetings and gatherings were forbidden, JS1 noted. This announcement took place a day after the adoption of Decree No. 2015/3016 PR/PM on terrorism, and only months ahead of April 2016 Presidential elections.[100] In addition, article 7 of the Law relating to the State of Emergency adopted on 31 December 2015 gives extraordinary powers to the Minister of the Interior and regional prefects to shut down meetings, including on the grounds that they would cause public disorder.[101]

46. JS1 recommended that Djibouti amend the Constitution to include explicit protection of the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and develop a law that provides for the exercise of this right in line with international standards.[102]

47. JS1 noted that article 15 enshrines the right to freedom of association, however, the Government has created serious obstacles for the registration of human rights associations and trade unions.[103]

48. JS1 expressed deep concern over the targeting of human rights defenders and their organizations.[104] According to JS1, harassment and criminalization made it virtually impossible for most human rights defenders to operate in Djibouti.[105] LDDH called for the establishment of transparent and inclusive mechanisms for public consultations with civil society organizations in order to facilitate greater participation by civil society in the design of legislation and policies and in the universal periodic review process.[106]

49. JS1 noted that all organizations promoting human rights have either been refused registration or have had their leaders regularly arrested and detained.[107] Although there are no major legal obstacles to registering associations in Djibouti, in practice, civil society

organizations working on human rights issues find it close to impossible to register their associations, and find that upon submitting the necessary documents to the Ministry of the Interior their registration certificate is never delivered.[108] Alkarama also noted the existence of legal and administrative obstacles to the establishment of associations.[109] JS1 recommended removing all undue obstacles to the registration of associations and all unjustified impediments to the formation and operation of associations through the adoption of a law on the freedom of association, which should be in line with guarantees in the Constitution and international human rights treaties to which Djibouti is a party.[110] JS1 recommended that Djibouti put an immediate end to the harassment of civil society organizations, opposition political parties and trade unions and ensure that all Djiboutians have the right to form or join any association to advance their collective interests.[111]

50. JS1 indicated that Law No. 1/AN/92/2e L relating to political parties states in Article 4 that the founding members of political parties have to be Djiboutian, cannot hold dual nationalities, cannot have been sentenced to a penalty resulting in the loss of civil rights or liberties, and have to reside on Djiboutian territory. These conditions severely limit the possibility of a healthy and vocal political opposition developing in Djibouti and several political parties had been prevented from registering or had been de-registered.[112]

51. JS1 noted that article 6 of the Constitution guarantees the right of political parties to take part in elections, however, the government has repeatedly prevented opposition political parties from operating freely and effectively.[113]

52. Alkarama reported that, for example, 19 members of the opposition party, the Mouvement pour le Renouveau Démocratique (Movement for Democratic Renewal), were arrested in March 2017, and 9 of them were sentenced to two months in prison for "illegal political activity".[114]

53. Alkarama indicated that the political opposition in Djibouti, organized around the coalition of the Union pour le Salut National (Union for National Salvation) (USN), continues to be sidelined from the country's political affairs. Certain political parties have also been banned on several occasions. An agreement on normalizing relations with the authorities, which was signed at the end of December 2014 with the aim of beginning a peaceful political transition in Djibouti, has failed because of the authorities' refusal to guarantee the legal status of the opposition.[115] LDDH stated that the agreement has not paved the way for real peace in the country.[116] Alkarama recommended that Djibouti should guarantee the opposition's right to participate in public and political life in line with article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.[117]

54. Alkarama noted that a growing number of journalists, human rights defenders and political opponents have become subject to travel bans.[118]

Prohibition of all forms of slavery[119]

55. CGNK expressed concern about the high presence of foreign military bases, about trafficking and the condition of migrants and about prostitution, for the dignity of women and men alike but also and if related to the presence of foreign military personal. CGNK encouraged Djibouti to enhance its peace promotion activities and to ensure that foreign military activities in the country do not infringe on the human rights of individuals.[120]

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work[121]

56. According to LDDH, like associations, trade unions must be registered, and the Labour Code stipulates that people's employment contracts can be suspended if they engage in political or trade union activity deemed to be incompatible with their employer's professional activities. Furthermore, article 215 of the Code gives the Ministry of Labour enormous discretionary powers in deciding whether or not to issue registration certificates for trade unions, and there is no mechanism for appealing its decisions.[122]

57. The LDDH reported that on 2 May 2014, four trade union workers from the Doraleh port were arrested after issuing notice of strike action. They were immediately transferred

to Gabode central prison and were released on 14 May 2014. They were reportedly forced to sign a letter stating that they would not undertake such actions again in the future and their union building has been closed since.[123]

58. JS2 stated that, according to the Primary School Teachers' Union, it is an everyday practice for the Ministry of Education in Djibouti to prevent trade union leaders from entering schools, and the Ministry is quick to apply sanctions when collective action is being planned.[124]

59. LDDH stated that, in March 2017, two of the main leaders of the Primary School Teachers' Union were arrested and detained for 10 days by the security services in Djibouti for showing their support for teachers who had been unfairly dismissed in Turkey.[125] It recommended that Djibouti should allow all persons dismissed for having engaged in trade union activity to return to their jobs.[126]

Right to health[127]

60. ADF International noted that the medical infrastructure in Djibouti is poor, with an inadequate number of trained health professionals and unsanitary, poorly equipped health facilities. Djibouti's maternal mortality ratio in 2015 was 229 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, down from 517 per 100,000 in 1990. ADF International considered the high number of maternal deaths in Djibouti to be a pressing and urgent human rights concern. According to ADF International, high rates of maternal mortality have less to do with the legality of abortion per se than with an inability to access obstetric care, lack of information, and lack of health workers, especially in the case of women living in poverty and in rural areas.[128] ADF International recommended that Djibouti improve health-care infrastructure, access to emergency obstetric care, midwife training, and resources devoted to maternal health. It also recommended to pay special attention to improving health-care access for women from poor and/or rural backgrounds.[129]

61. ADF International noted that, under the 1994 Penal Code, abortion is generally illegal, and a person who performs or attempts to perform one may be imprisoned for up to two years and pay a 500,000 Djibouti franc fine, with the possible term rising to five years' imprisonment and the fine going up to 2,000,000 Djibouti francs if they do so regularly. A woman who consents to undergo an abortion is liable to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 100,000 Djibouti francs. The Code nevertheless provides for the legal termination of pregnancy by a physician "for therapeutic purposes".[130]

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women[131]

62. JS2 stated that there is evidence that Afar women have been raped by members of the armed forces. The association Femmes solidaires (Women's Solidarity Association) and the Comité des femmes djiboutiennes contre les viols et l'impunité (Djiboutian Women's Committee against Rape and Impunity) have collected numerous statements from women who have been subjected to violence or rape and from very young women who have become pregnant as a result of being raped by soldiers. JS2 stated that, despite the crackdown and the shame they feel, some victims have brought complaints, but complaints involving soldiers never produce results. JS2 added that the soldiers' impunity encourages them to commit more rapes. Djiboutian women went on hunger strikes in Paris and Brussels in April and May 2016 in protest at the rape of Afar women by soldiers. As a result, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on 12 May 2016[132] denouncing human rights violations and calling for an international inquiry into the violence and rapes committed against Afar women by Djiboutian soldiers.[133] JS2 recommended that Djibouti accept the international inquiry.[134]

63. JS2 recommended strengthening efforts to prevent and combat violence against women and children and harmful traditional practices and to punish the perpetrators.[135]

Children[136]

64. The Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) indicated that corporal punishment of children is lawful in the home, in alternative care and day-care settings, and in penal institutions. It recommended that Djibouti draft and enact legislation as a matter of priority to clearly prohibit all corporal punishment of children, however light, in every setting of their lives.[137]

Notes

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.
Civil society
Individual submissions
ADF ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland);
Alkarama Foundation, Geneva (Switzerland);
Center for Global Nonkilling, Geneva (Switzerland);
Ligue Djiboutienne des Droits Humains (LDDH), Djibouti (Djibouti);
Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London, (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).
Joint submissions
JS1 **Joint submission 1 submitted by**: CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Johannesburg (South Africa); DefendDefenders (East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project), Kampala (Uganda); International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), Geneva (Switzerland).
JS2 **Joint submission 2 submitted by**: Femmes Solidaires, Paris (France); Observatoire pour le respect des droits humains à Djibouti (ORDHD), Montreuil Sous Bois (France).
[2] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/10, paras. 143.1–143.19, 143.49, 143.54–143.58, 144.1, 144.7–144.10.
[3] Recommandations No. 143.10 (Montenegro), 143.11 (Afghanistan), 143.12 (Espagne, Equateur, France), 143.13 (Mexique), 143.14 (Chili), 143.16 (Argentine), et les recommandations No. 143.9 (Costa Rica), 143.10 (Montenegro), 143.15 (Espagne, France), et 143.16 (Argentine). For the full text of the recommendations see: A/HRC/24/10.
[4] Alkarama, para. 10. See also CGNK, p. 3.
[5] JS2, p. 8.
[6] CGNK, p. 3.
[7] CGNK, p. 3.
[8] Alkarama, para. 19.
[9] Recommandations No. 144.7 (Chili), 144.8 (Guatemala, Hongrie, Iraq, Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Slovenie, Tunisie, France), 144.9 (Belgique), et 144.10 (Costa Rica). For the full text of the recommendations see: A/HRC/24/10.
[10] Alkarama, paras. 23 and 24.
[11] JS1, para. 6.5.
[12] JS2, p. 8.
[13] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/10, paras. 143.20–143.40, 143.45, 143.51–143.53.
[14] Alkarama, para. 16 et 18.a. See also JS1, para. 6.2 and LDDH, para. V.8 et 9.
[15] JS1, para. 3.3.
[16] LDDH, para. V.8.
[17] Alkarama, para. 17.
[18] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/10, paras. 143.147.
[19] JS1, para. 2.6.
[20] JS1, para. 2.6.
[21] JS1, para. 6.1; LDDH, para. V.4.
[22] Recommendation No. 143.147 (Mexique). For the full text of the recommendations see: A/HRC/24/10.
[23] Alkarama, paras. 46–48.
[24] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/10, paras. 143.100–143.107, 145.6.
[25] JS1, para. 3.7. See also JS2, p. 3.
[26] JS1, para. 6.4. See also LDDH, para. V.1 and 2.
[27] JS1, para. 2.8. See also LDDH, para. 4.2 and 5.1.
[28] JS2, p. 2.
[29] JS1, para. 2.13.

[30] JS2, p. 5.
[31] JS1, para. 2.13.
[32] JS1, para. 2.9. See also LDDH, para. 5.4 and JS2, p. 2.
[33] LDDH, para. 5.3.
[34] Alkarama, para. 12.
[35] Recommendation No. 143.21 (Maldives). For the full text of the recommendations see: A/HRC/24/10.
[36] Alkarama, para. 26.
[37] LLDH, para. 4.1.
[38] JS2, p. 4.
[39] LDDH, para. 4.1, 4.2, 8.2.
[40] JS2, p. 4.
[41] LDDH, paras. 8.3–9.4.
[42] JS2, p. 9.
[43] JS1, para. 2.9.
[44] LDDH, para. 4.3.
[45] Alkarama, para. 31.
[46] Recommendations No. 143.103 (Cabo Verde), 143.104 (Gabon), 143.105 (Espagne), 143.106 (Thailand).
[47] Alkarama, para. 32.
[48] Alkarama, para. 38.b.
[49] Alkarama, para. 40.
[50] LDDH, para. 5.2 et 6.2. See also JS2, p. 2.
[51] JS2, p. 2.
[52] JS2, p. 2.
[53] Alkarama, para. 40. See also JS1, para. 3.7 and 5.7. See also LDDH, para. 10.5.
[54] Alkarama, para. 34.
[55] Alkarama, para. 36.
[56] JS1, para. 3.3.
[57] JS2, p. 2 et 6.
[58] Alkarama, para. 38.a.
[59] JS1, para. 6.2 and 6.4.
[60] LDDH, para. V.10.
[61] JS2, p. 5.
[62] LDDH, para. 8.1. See also JS2, p. 5 and 6.
[63] JS2, p. 3.
[64] LDDH, para. V.3.
[65] JS2, p. 9.
[66] JS2, p. 3.
[67] Alkarama, para. 15.b.
[68] Alkarama, paras. 35 et 37.
[69] Alkarama, para. 38.b.
[70] JS2, p. 4.
[71] Alkarama, para. 30.
[72] Recommendations No. 143.100 (Roumanie). For the full text of the recommendations see: A/HRC/24/10.
[73] Recommendations No. 143.101 (Hongrie).
[74] Alkarama, para. 30.
[75] Alkarama, para. 37.
[76] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/10, paras. 143.46–143.47, 143.110–143.115, 144.11–144.12, 145.1–145.6.
[77] ADF International, paras. 24, 25, and 27.f.
[78] Recommandations No. 143.110 (Australie) et 143.112 (Belgique). For the full text of the recommendations see: A/HRC/24/10.
[79] JS1, para. 1.5.
[80] Alkarama, para. 39.
[81] JS1, para. 6.
[82] Recommandations No 143.110 (Australia), 143.111 (Belgium), 143.112 (Belgium), 143.113 (Slovakia), 143.114 (Estonia), 143.147 (Mexico). For the full text of the recommendations see: A/HRC/24/10.
[83] JS1, para. 4.1.
[84] JS1, para. 4.2.
[85] JS1, para. 4.3 and JS2, p. 1–2.

[86] JS1, para. 6.3.
[87] JS1, para. 4.5.
[88] JS1, para. 6.2.
[89] Alkarama, para. 39.
[90] JS2, p. 1.
[91] LDDH, para. 6.4.
[92] JS1, para. 4.6.
[93] JS2, p. 1.
[94] JS1, para. 6.3.
[95] JS1, para. 3.7 and 3.8. See also JS2, p. 6.
[96] Alkarama, para. 40. See also SJ2, p. 2.
[97] Recommendations No. 143.110 (Australia), 143.112 (Belgium), 143.147 (Mexico).
[98] JS1, para. 5.1.
[99] JS1, para. 5.5.
[100] JS1, para. 5.4.
[101] JS1, para. 5.4.
[102] JS1, para. 6.4.
[103] JS1, para. 2.2.
[104] JS1, para. 1.6.
[105] JS1, para. 1.6.
[106] LDDH, para. V.6.
[107] JS1, para. 1.6.
[108] JS1, para. 2.7. See also LDDH, para. 3.4.
[109] Alkarama, para. 41.
[110] JS1, para. 6.1.
[111] JS1, para. 6.1. See also LDDH, para. V.5.
[112] JS1, para. 2.3.
[113] JS1, para. 2.2.
[114] Alkarama, para. 34.
[115] Alkarama, para. 42.
[116] LDDH, 8.1.
[117] Alkarama, para. 44.c.
[118] Alkarama, para. 40.
[119] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/10, paras. 143.47, 143.42–143.43, 143.76, 143.94–143.99.
[120] CGNK, p. 3.
[121] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/10, paras. 143.116.
[122] LDDH, para. 3.1, 3.2, and 11.1.
[123] JS1, para. 2.5; LDDH, para. 11.2.
[124] JS2, p. 3.
[125] LDDH, para. 11.4. See also JS2, p. 3.
[126] LDDH, para. V.11.
[127] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/10, paras. 143.119–143.123.
[128] ADF International, paras. 12, 13 and 17.
[129] ADF International, paras. 15 and 27 d, e.
[130] ADF International, paras. 3 and 4.
[131] For relevant recommandations see A/HRC/24/10, paras. 143.41, 143.59–143.71, 143.74–143.75, 143.76–143.93, 143.109, 144.2–144.6.
[132] Resolution du Parlement européen du 12 mai 2016 sur Djibouti (2016/2694(RSP)), disponible à http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//NONSGML+TA+P8-TA-2016-0220+0+DOC+PDF+V0//FR.
[133] JS2, p. 8.
[134] JS2, p. 9.
[135] JS2, p. 9.
[136] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/10, paras. 143.72–143.75, 143.108.
[137] GIEACP.